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GASOLINE PRICE INQUIRY BEGUN BY STATE BOARD

Massachusetts Legislature Orders It, Following Complaints

COMMISSION MUST REPORT BY APRIL 1

Explanation Sought of Increase in Face of Record Oil Production in Nation

Having been formally instructed by the Legislature to conduct an investigation into the causes of the recent rapid increase in the retail prices of gasoline, which have jumped from 10 to 25 cents a gallon in the last three months, the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life today began preparations for that undertaking.

Upon receipt of the legislative order for an inquiry, a special meeting of the commission was promptly called, although no statement concerning its proceedings was made by Edward C. Hinman, who said he would probably make no public announcement until plans for the investigation were complete.

The investigation will be a thorough one there seems to be little doubt at the State House. The commission already possesses a vast amount of data collected from time to time, and while it has no pricing power, it is empowered to call for such books and papers of oil companies as may be found necessary in reaching conclusions. The commission must also push ahead quickly in this study, as the order calls for a report by April 1.

Must Act Soon

This is a month before the tenure of the commission expires. Unless the Legislature provides for its retention the commission will pass out of existence May 1, but there is a bill pending which calls for its re-establishment and it is the consensus of legislative circles that it will pass.

While the commission is purely a fact-finding body—an instrument placed in the hands of the people for the acquisition of the facts with respect to prices of the necessities of life—it has shown in the past that its influence in protecting the people from exorbitant rents and prices of fuel and other commodities is a considerable one. With the housing and gasoline problems again acute, not only in our cities but in other fields, it is the desire of many that this would be a poor time to do without such an agency.

The commission is the only one of its kind in the world, so far as is known and as an experiment in Government its activities are being followed in many parts of the United States and even in Europe. Letters from many states are frequently received asking for information, and among those on the mailing list is a British Government representative and the League of Nations, from both of which sources have come questions as to how the commission operates.

There is a wide difference between the manner of procedure used by the Federal Trade Commission, which investigates a given situation, and then delegates a lawyer to try the case before it as a judicial body.

Mr. Hultman, the chairman, likes to refer to his agency as the "square deal commission." It is his assertion that the board always plays fair with both the producer and consumer. The people must have all the facts, he believes.

Second Investigation

It is the commission's policy to obtain its facts from a variety of sources rather than to accept as conclusive figures submitted by trade bureaus. Mr. Hultman disagrees with a number of eminent men in the matter of the reliability of trade data, although he believes that in the main there is no intentional effort on the part of business men to mislead.

Moreover, it is the opinion of the sponsors of the bill for the retention of the commission that public sentiment is distinctly in favor of it. More and more the people are seeking out the reasons for all conditions that

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

CHURCH TO REVIEW N. Y. DRY CRUSADE

Russell's Message 19 Years Ago to Be Commemorated

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The old Greenwich Presbyterian Church on Thirteenth Street just off Sixth Avenue will celebrate tomorrow an event of historic interest for New York prohibitionists.

It will be 19 years on March 1 since Dr. Howard Russell of Westerville, O., founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America, brought to this church a message that a group of men and women had been organized to fight the liquor traffic. This gathering, he told the congregation, has called itself the "Anti-Saloon League of America," and was intent upon uniting all the temperance forces of the country in a great concerted drive to rid America of alcoholism.

Tomorrow morning Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, will speak in commemoration of the event. He will review the history of the movement which culminated in the adoption of the Eighteenth or Federal Prohibition Amendment, and will appeal to the church people of the State to exercise their influence for the enactment of a state enforcement law "in order that New York may have the full benefits of federal prohibition."

Next Speaker of National House



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH
Underwood

MR. LONGWORTH NAMED AS NEXT HOUSE SPEAKER

Tilson of Connecticut to Be Floor Leader—Party Checks Insurgents

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Nicholas Longworth of Ohio will preside as Speaker of the House in the Sixty-Ninth Congress, and John Q. Tilson of Connecticut will be the Repub-

lican majority leader was selected by Republican members-elect of the House in caucus last night as their candidate for Speaker on the first ballot by a vote of 140 to 85. As the caucus decision binds the majority members to vote for the candidate when the House organizes, and the Republicans have a clear-cut majority, his election to the speakership is certain.

Selection Made Unanimous

Martin B. Madden of Illinois, for whom the 85 votes were cast, immediately offered a motion by which the selection of Mr. Longworth was made unanimous.

Although a move, quickly overcome by opposition, was made to permit participation in the caucus of two of the dozen followers of Senator Robert M. La Follette who were excluded, none of the group attempted to attend over the exclusion edict of Republican leaders. Representatives Lamper of Wisconsin, and Keller of Minnesota, were the two members for whom a move was made to restore them to good standing in party councils.

Other selections made by the caucus, which had 10 of the 234 Republicans qualified to attend were present, included Representatives Hawley of Oregon, as chairman of the caucus, and Sweet of New York, as secretary, and Vestal of Indiana, as Republican whip, a post he now holds.

Democrats elected to the new House will caucus tonight to select their candidate for Speaker, while Flins J. Garret of Tennessee, the party leader, as the certain choice. Upon his defeat when the House organizes, he will automatically continue as the minority leader.

Insurgents Demoted

As a further step in denying Republican Party status in the Senate to Senator La Follette and his chief supporters, the Republican committee on committee, tentatively assembed in Wisconsin, Senator together with Senators Brookhart of Iowa and Ladd and Frazer of North Dakota, to places at the bottom of the list on committees on which they now hold membership.

The action, which was taken yesterday over the written protest of the three senators who supported the La Follette ticket in the presidential campaign, would give them the same committee status as though elected on an independent instead of the Republican ticket. Senator La Follette himself has made no reply to the committee's letter asking in the case of each Senator whether they desired the Democratic or Republicans to make their committee assignments.

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MCCALL BUST IS UNVEILED

Governor Fuller and Others Participate in Ceremonies in Hall of Flags

With impressive ceremonies the bust of Samuel Walker McCall, former governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was unveiled today in the Hall of Flags in the State House. The address of presentation was made by Charles L. Burrill of the Governor's Council, and the address of acceptance by Governor Fuller for the state. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, made a short address following the unveiling. Among those present was Eugene N. Foss, former governor of Massachusetts.

Samuel McCall Chappell, a grandson of Mr. McCall, unveiled the bust which was set in one of the niches in the Hall of Flags. Nearly 200 persons witnessed the ceremonies. The invocation was by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate. In making the speech of presentation to the Commonwealth, Councillor Burrill said:

"It is fitting that this enduring marble should be brought to this temple of the State which Samuel Walker McCall served as legislator, Representative in the Congress and Governor.

"That this particular spot should be selected is most appropriate. Here among the flags carried by the sons of Massachusetts while his heart beat in union with their deeds in the cause of the World War, this bust will stand as a reminder that Massachusetts does not forget those who serve her greatly, who keep her bright shield unsullied."

I have the honor in behalf of Mrs. McCall to transfer to the Commonwealth, through his present successor, the bust of Samuel W. McCall, forty-third constitutional Governor

MUSEUM COLLECTION HAS RARE ADDITIONS

Gems, whaling implements, 435 specimens of New England fungi, a pair of mourning warblers, a pink-footed goose, and a cardinal are included in recent accessions to the museum of the Boston Society of Natural History. These are listed in the society's bulletin in part as follows:

Minerals: from Susan Minns 300 cut and uncut stones, now on exhibition in four table cases; mammals: from J. D. Smith of Princeton, Mass., a barn lynx, and from J. H. Blake a set of whaling implements from Provincetown; botany: collection of New England fungi in exchange from the Farlow Herbarium of Harvard University; birds: from J. D. Smith a pair of mourning warblers taken at Andover, Me.; from W. S. Brocks 44 species of birds from Maine; Musketet Island, Mass., from Alfred Redfield 78 bird skins from Cape Cod; from James Hodkinson two black skimmers from Ipswich; from Dr. Thomas Barbour marbled godwit from the Parker River marshes, and a cardinal from Mrs. Samuel C. Prescott of Brookline.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Flower show, free to the public, Horticul-tural Club, Harvard-Dartmouth-Cornell annual tri-nite, grand and field meet, Mechanics Building.

Hockey: Pittsburgh vs. Maplewood; Boston College vs. University of Montreal; Boston vs. Springfield.

Welsh Associates of Boston and vicinity: Annual concert and celebration, Chapman Hall, Tremont Temple, evening.

Boston: M. A. and Adeline Raymond, violinist and reader, assisted by Vivian Ward, cellist, and Adeline Raymond Ward, pianist, at the First Congregational Church, Tremont Street, 8 p.m.

University of Pennsylvania New England Alumni Association: Dinner, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Compass Club; Motion pictures of Africa and talk by Harry E. Eastgate, 8 p.m.

Mass. Model Club: Concert, Sarah School, Cambridge.

Dutch Singing Society of Boston: Concert, Canadian Club of Boston; Talk by George A. Loveland of the Boston Weatherbury Hotel, 8 p.m.

Stanford Miller: Military Academy: New England alumni reunion, Hotel Westminster.

Boston: Harvard varsity vs. 101st Artillery, Commonwealth Armory.

Theaters: Cleopatra—The Swan, 8:15.

Keiths—The Swan, 8:15.

Park-Frank Craven, in "New Broads," 8:15.

St. James—The Deep Purple, 8:15.

Tremont—Peter Lorre, 8:15.

Wilbur—Beggar on Horseback, 8:15.

Fenway—The Thundering Herd, Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Radio: WNAC and WZN, Shawsheen, Boston and Providence, (280.5 Meters), 7:30 p.m.—Evening service from The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be made on Sunday, March 1, at 7:30 o'clock eastern standard time, by the Shepard Stores radio stations, WNAC, Boston, 280.3 meters, and WEAN, Providence, R. I.

Boston: Social Union: Inter-settlement concert, 41 Allen Street, 8 p.m.

Music: Symphony Hall—Jerita, 8:30.

St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

MONDAY EVENTS

Old South Forum: Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Smith College, Iowa, speaks on "The Mission of America," free to the public, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk streets, 7:30 p.m.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public lecture, "The Etchings of Charles M. Leiper," by Henry S. Francis, 3:30.

Providence: Preliminary program on "Boston, the Convention City," by Charles J. Fox, Lecture Hall, 3:30; free admission.

Providence: Free public address by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University, "The Meaning of the Progressive Movement," Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill, 7:30.

Free public flower show, Horticultural Show, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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George A. Loveland: "The Brahmins," Phillips Brooks House, 4 p.m.

Harvard University: Prof. Ephraim Emerson speaks on "The Church as a Sovereign State," First Church of Cambridge, Unitarian, 10 p.m. Prof. Charles R. Lanman discusses "Brahminism," Phillips Brooks House, 4 p.m.

Harvard University: Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Smith College, Iowa, speaks on "The Mission of America," free to the public, Old South Meeting House, 7:30 p.m.

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George A. Loveland: "The Brahmins," Phillips Brooks House, 4 p.m.

Harvard University: Prof. Ephraim Emerson speaks on "The Church as a Sovereign State," First Church of Cambridge, Unitarian, 10 p.m. Prof. Charles R. Lanman discusses "Brahminism," Phillips Brooks House, 4 p.m.

Harvard University: Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Smith College, Iowa, speaks on "The Mission of America," free to the public, Old South Meeting House, 7:30 p.m.

Providence: Preliminary program on "Boston, the Convention City," by Charles J. Fox, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Providence: Free public address by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University, "The Meaning of the Progressive Movement," Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill, 7:30.

Free public flower show, Horticultural Show, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Canadian Club of Boston: Talk by George A. Loveland of the Boston Weatherbury Hotel, 8 p.m.

Stanford Miller: Military Academy: New England alumni reunion, Hotel Westminster.

Boston: Harvard varsity vs. 101st Artillery, Commonwealth Armory.

Theaters: Cleopatra—The Swan, 8:15.

Keiths—The Swan, 8:15.

Park-Frank Craven, in "New Broads," 8:15.

St. James—The Deep Purple, 8:15.

Tremont—Peter Lorre, 8:15.

Wilbur—Beggar on Horseback, 8:15.

Fenway—The Thundering Herd, Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Radio: WNAC and WZN, Shawsheen, Boston and Providence, (280.5 Meters), 7:30 p.m.—Evening service from The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be made on Sunday, March 1, at 7:30 o'clock eastern standard time, by the Shepard Stores radio stations, WNAC, Boston, 280.3 meters, and WEAN, Providence, R. I.

Boston: Social Union: Inter-settlement concert, 41 Allen Street, 8 p.m.

Music: Symphony Hall—Jerita, 8:30.

St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

MONDAY EVENTS

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TRAFFIC ON NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH LINES HEARING TOPIC

Officials of Boston & Maine, at Hearing Before the Interstate and Public Service Commissioners, Submit Figures to Sustain Claims

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special)—Evidence of the unprofitability of New Hampshire branch railroads was presented by the Boston & Maine attorneys today at the hearing in the State House before the Interstate Commerce and State Public Service commissioners on the petition of the Boston & Maine for abandonment of several lines.

As an extreme instance of non-profitable operation, Frederick T. Grant of Boston, passenger traffic manager of the Boston & Maine, said that a count of traffic was undertaken from Nov. 5 to Nov. 11 last, on the Manchester & Milford Railroad.

Losses for Traffic

This count showed that the average number of passengers on trains southbound on this railroad was three and the average number on trains northbound was six. In all of the six days, therefore, involved in the present investigation, traffic census showed marked losses in passenger and freight travel.

Dwight S. Bridgeman, assistant to President Huston of the Boston & Maine, said that even the bus and truck lines which it is proposed to substitute, will be in many cases unprofitable. Homer E. Loring testified that applications for bus licenses may be made in this State by the railroad within a week.

Mr. Loring announced that if the New Hampshire commission acted

ant, he had made himself familiar with the flora of middle Germany and with a large part of the marine fauna of the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

At this time, Prof. G. L. Goodale, then director of the Botanic Garden at Harvard, conceived the idea of obtaining models of flowering plants in natural colors. In pursuit of this project, he visited these artists in their studios in Germany, to interest them in his ideas. They finally induced him to attempt the production of a few models for Harvard. Since 1888, the entire output of the studio has gone to Harvard, and in 1902, Mr. Rudolph Blaschka was formally appointed artist-naturalist to the university.

CITY PLANS GROUPED IN PITTSBURGH SHOW

Exhibit in March to Be Forerunner of New York Display

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28—Carnegie Institute's exhibit of civic art for city planning to be held during March is the forerunner of an even larger exhibit of the same nature in New York in April in connection with the International Planning Congress, which will be a joint conference of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Federation, the National City Planning Conference and the American City Planning Institute.

The exhibit at Pittsburgh was assembled by the National City Planning Conference, and will be sent to New York. Plans, drawings and photographs of city planning work from many parts of the United States will be displayed.

Among the municipal departments represented will be the city planning commissions of Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Detroit; the city planning boards of Boston and St. Paul; the Department of Public Works and Bureau of Surveys of Philadelphia, the Topographical Survey Commission of Baltimore, and the City Planning Committee of the Council of Buffalo. The Harvard school of landscape architecture will have a representative display.

MANY MAINE SEED POTATOES SHIPPED

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Feb. 28 (Special)—Though the demand for potato stock has been lighter than usual this winter, because of the heavy yields last fall in practically all the potato growing states, Aroostook farmers who have been devoting special attention to seed stock have been well favored.

Shipments of seed potatoes from this county to the Gulf and southwest states have shown a gain of nearly 300 per cent over the sales in that territory a year ago. Up to the first of this month 5,600 bushels were shipped to Texas points, compared with a total of 540 last year. Oklahoma, which had no Maine seed potatoes last year received 6250 bushels.

TEN-CENT FARE ALLOWED CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission yesterday announced that it had granted a petition filed by the Manchester Street Railway for an increase in fares from 8 to 10 cents, effective at once.

R.H. White Co. BOSTON

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled—Beach 3100

The New Striped Tub Silk Dresses

\$22.50

Soft, Imaginative Colorings

Daffodil greens, the green blues of the sea, the clear blues of a Summer sky, the rich color of the first violets beside a mossy brook bed, the soft rose of sunrise.

Ready-Made Dress Dept.—Second Floor



Edwards
TAILOR.

344
Boylston St.
Opp. Arlington
Street Church
BOSTON, MASS.

Bring me your Old
Style Prince Albert
Frock and have it
altered to the New
Style Cutaway.
Then let us go to
Church.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Announcing

The Sales of Progress

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
March 2nd to 4th Inclusive

A Semi-Annual Selling
of New, Seasonable
Merchandise in All
Main Departments

Now ready for Spring and Summer with samples of exclusive styles in imported Woolsens. In stock, a few sample Spring Top Coats for sale. Call after Tuesday next as I will be in New York attending the Custom Cutters Club Convention and Style Show at Hotel Commodore, Monday and Tuesday.

Edwards

344
Boylston St.
Opp. Arlington
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BOSTON, MASS.

Bring me your Old
Style Prince Albert
Frock and have it
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Then let us go to
Church.

Grand Flower Show

Horticultural Hall
Boston

Saturday and Sunday
Feb. 28 and March 1—Last Two Days

A display of flowers and plants far ahead of anything ever shown before in Boston. A number of leading growers in attendance to give information.

Saturday and Sunday Free to the Public

GASOLINE PRICE INQUIRY BEGUN BY STATE BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

In any sense tend to restrict them in the normal pursuit of prosperity, and the gasoline investigation appears to be a case in point whether present prices are justifiable or not.

This is the second time within six months that public opinion has caused the commission to direct its attention to the gasoline situation. Last fall when the price advanced to 20 cents a gallon and appeared to be considerably higher than in other parts of the United States, protests filed with the commission caused an investigation and report which resulted in a sudden drop to 16 cents. After remaining at that level for some weeks, the price moved up again and in three distinct jumps reached the present price of 25 cents.

In view of the heavy production of crude oil and other factors which appeared to be running somewhat counter to known economic laws, the Massachusetts Legislature decided not to wait for further accumulation of public demands for the facts and specifically instructed the commission to look into the matter.

During the past week The Christian Science Monitor has been presenting to its readers the point of view of leading oil men in the matter of prices. In response to a list of 14 questions executives of large companies, including producers, refiners and marketers, have set forth offers of considerable length. The factors involved in determining price levels in the oil industry. It is almost invariably the case, that no matter how strongly a superficial view of the situation may testify to the contrary, the basic law of supply and demand is given as the answer, the point emphasized by the oil men being that where there is encountered a situation that seems on the face of it to belie accepted economic theory it will, if followed far enough, show that after all the law of supply and demand is fully operative in the oil market for a considerable time.

Seven commissioners, to be elected at a special election on May 4, will succeed a committee of 33 in the administration of school affairs. The bill was produced by the Survey of educational conditions here by Dr. George D. Stray of Columbia University, and the section of it authorizing the election of members of the commission was redrawn by Charles P. Sisson, the present Attorney-General of Rhode Island.

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD IN SIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

Monday in order to give the Versailles Committee time to terminate its examination. It is doubtful even if it will be prepared to proceed to any conclusions next week.

M. Herriot, in his statement, without prejudice to the German propositions, indicated that the governments passed the House in concurrence with the Senate Wednesday. The bill proposed an exchange of views in Brussels, after the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, and held the view that the Germans could not enter these deliberations, but could be heard afterward on the method of executing obligations.

Regarding inter allied debts, M. Herriot would have the number of the Dawes annuities fixed in accordance with the number of annuities France must pay on account of its debts. Moreover, there must be deducted from the French debt a sum proportionate to that which is deducted from the French claims on Germany. Thus France clings to the thesis that its debt and the German indemnity are connected.

Further, M. Herriot insisted that Russian default should not fall entirely on France, Italy and Romania refused to pay. Negotiations were about to be opened on the financial question with Russia. Leonid Krassin and a number of experts are now on their way to Paris. France had the right to keep the Wrangel fleet at Biscaya as a pledge, but some concessions were possible. It was unlikely that the German railway and industrial bonds emitted in the Dawes plan would be put on the market for a considerable time.

THE CHIEF INTEREST
IN LIFE OFTEN RESOLVES ITSELF INTO
“WHAT PER CENT?”

in introducing in the House a bill providing for an appropriation of \$30,000 to improve the highway from Ludlow to Bridgewater Corners.

The present Ludlow-Bridgewater highway is about 20 miles long, Plymouth being 12 miles north of Ludlow. The road which is of a good dirt variety is narrow in places and has many curves with an exceptionally steep hill leading from Plymouth Union to the height of land on which the Coolidge homestead stands.

INCREASES ADVISED IN STATE'S BUDGET

The Ways and Means Committee of the state Legislature reported yesterday the budget carrying appropriations of \$48,554,737, including metropolitan district expenses, and which runs approximately \$750,000 higher for the regular departmental expenses than last year.

The leading increases recommended are \$230,000 for the care of the blind, \$152,000 for the restoration of the Bridgewater State Normal School, \$207,000 for the Northampton State Hospital, \$50,000 for harbor improvements and \$25,000 for work in the forests.

The Ways and Means Committee believes that if the present budget and the budget approved by the Legislature for \$200,000 will be the limit of new appropriations this year if Governor Fuller is to keep the state tax down to \$12,000,000.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special)—The Alice Freeman Palmer fellowship for the year 1925-26 has been awarded by the president and trustees of Wellesley College to Miss Frederica Verne Blankner of Chicago. Miss Blankner, who has received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts from the University of Chicago, will use the fellowship for continued research in the early literary influences upon the lyrics of Lorenzo de Medici and graduate in study at the University of Rome in preparation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which she will take at some American university on her return. She expects to publish a book on Lorenzo de Medici as a literary artist.

VERMONT LOOKING FOR MANY VISITORS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 28 (Special)—That Vermont is amply prepared to receive tourists during the summer months is indicated by the action yesterday of the legislative committee on highways and bridges.

The new company is capitalized at \$10,000,000, of which \$5,500,000 is outstanding. Edward M. Graham of Bangor is president and Herbert L. Clark of Philadelphia vice-president.

ANOTHER DAY GRANTED FOR STATE TAX FILING

The time for filing state income tax returns has been extended to 5 o'clock Monday by Irving D. Shaw, director of the state income tax division. By law the last day is March 1, but that day being Sunday this year, another full day was allowed where filing may be made without payment of penalty.

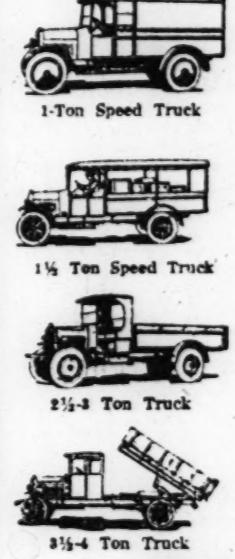
State offices are at 40 Court Street, Boston, and the district offices of the division in Salem, Cambridge, Lowell, Brockton, Fall River, Worcester, Fitchburg, Springfield and Pittsfield will receive returns.

Ten degrees were conferred with distinction. Men winning this honor follow: Carlton S. Coon '23, Winfield (A. B. magna cum laude) in anthropology; Milton J. Goell '23 of Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. cum laude in English); Frederic W. Hibbard '24 of Roxbury (A. B. cum laude in classics, as of 1924); Mosed Hirsch '24 of Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. cum laude in history, as of 1924); David Ayman of Roxbury (A. B. cum laude, as of 1921); Vernon P. Williams of Minneapolis (S. B. cum laude, as of 1924); Ralph W. Walton of Salem,

The time to build up a reserve is now. Start a Saving Account Now

Next Interest Day March 17
Deposits \$20,598,000
Surplus 1,628,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4½%

Hundreds of Stewart Fleets Have Grown from a Single Truck



FOUR, six, eight, ten and even twelve year old Stewart Trucks are still giving service today in all parts of the United States and forty-three foreign countries.

Many large fleets have grown from a single Stewart Truck.

These are facts which prove the ability of Stewart Trucks to stay on the road and out of the repair shop, their ability to outlive and outwork ordinary trucks.

CHASSIS PRICES
Freight and Tax Extra
1 Ton Speed Truck \$115
1½ Ton Speed Truck \$135
2 Ton \$175
2½ Ton \$200
3½ Ton \$240

STEWART MOTOR CORPORATION
Buffalo, N. Y.

Catalogs sent free upon request.

Stewart MOTOR TRUCKS



Barbara West is prepared to give exceptional service in filling mail and telephone orders during Shepard Month.

A well laid shaping plan—guided by the Shepard Month Calendar—will make every purchase for Spring yield a saving.

Activities Begin Monday at 9

A Calendar of Golden Days For Use During Shepard Month

The Spring Sewing Sale at 9 o'clock Monday morning leaps into full being.

Then you will wish to fill all Spring Sewing needs—for every purchase has its saving during this golden month.

Three days for Sewing and then on to Underwear and Hosiery—all fresh, crisp and colorful of Spring.

Sunday, then, with news of Things for the Home—more needed things, more unexpected values—more savings.

Such days will fly, so one must plan ahead to shop for certain things on certain days.

The family budget for March will do surprising duty if given this opportunity.

One only needs to follow the Calendar of Shepard Month to practice true economy.

The Shepard Stores

Owners of Broadcast Station WNAC, Boston

BOSTON

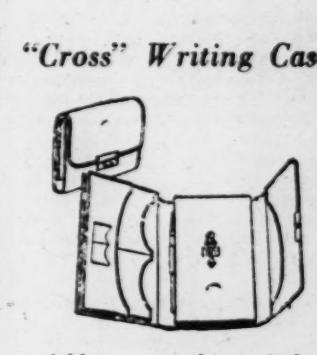


CROSS
TRADEMARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MARK

Boston—145 Tremont Street

The Chief Interest
in Life often resolves itself into
“What per cent?”

“Cross” Writing Case



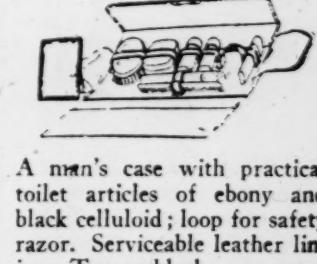
—folds compactly and has numerous pockets for letters, envelopes, stamps, etc., pencil and two pads note paper. English morocco, black, blue, purple, green or red. 8 x 6 inches, closed. Specially priced for one week \$9.00
Regularly \$10.50

“Cross” Fruit Bowl



—for fruits or nuts. Mahogany with silver plate trim and handle. Bowl is 10 inches in diameter \$9.50

“Cross” Toilet Case



A man's case with practical toilet articles of

RECESSION IN DRY VIOLATIONS PREDICTED BY STATE SURVEY

**Anti-Saloon League Head Expects Steady Drop—Cites
Aroused Public Opinion and Dry Act—Urges Stiff
Penalties to Clear Superior Court Dockets**

Surveys made by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League with respect to arrests for drunkenness in the cities and towns of the State in 1924, while not complete, indicate that the peak to which the figures have been working since 1920, has been reached, said William M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the league today.

He believes that a steady recession is about to begin. This is a view concurred in by Miss Cora Francis Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation and one of the leading temperance observers and statisticians in the United States.

Mr. Forgrave was discussing somewhat at random the various factors in the prohibition equation. He was pointing to the specific evidence from which he draws the conclusion that prohibition is making much greater headway than some of its critics would have the public believe.

"These figures," said Mr. Forgrave, "are not yet complete and they will not be made public until the surveys are all made; but we have now accumulated enough to convince us that the peak prior to prohibition. That we are far in excess of the 1923 arrests for drunkenness that there can be no argument whatever over the general gain under prohibition."

Aroused Public Opinion

"It was to be expected that the bootlegging would become highly organized and might thrive to considerableness, up to the point, in fact, where the people of the country, abiding in the main, should definitely assert themselves. This they are now beginning to do, for believe it or not, America stands today a dry nation in sentiment. Every measurable test of public thought demonstrates it beyond the shadow of a doubt."

"Take Massachusetts; since the people of this State declared for prohibition by passing the state act, we have noted an entirely different attitude on the part of the police and on the part of the courts, particularly with respect to trial by jury. Perhaps I should not associate this changed attitude so definitely with the referendum. I think we noticed the development of this attitude even before that."

"It has probably come about gradually as people in all walks of life began to realize that prohibition was really the best thing for them."

Art and Music

Modern French Masters

Manet, Daumier, Forain, and many others of the modern French school are to be seen in an exhibition at Dall & Richards on Newbury Street. Every once in a while, one comes upon such an exhibit to exult again in the fertile achievements of that French group that made so much progress during the nineteenth century.

One enjoys the lack of mannerism, the freedom of experiment, the audacious satire.

Here is a landscape by Courbet, not exciting, perhaps, in the light of what we have been in the habit of seeing subsequently, but significant indeed in stamping stone. This artist dared to paint what was seen in nature without infusing romanticism. A portrait of Miss André by Manet shows the manner in which that master directed his way into an impressionistic manner. A small oil painting by Daumier called "Print Collectors" illustrates that feeling for the poignant, the ability to put so much character into black and neutral tonalities. Jean Louis Forain is shown in a trenchant bit of court satire in which there is a depiction of the irony and ugliness of courtrooms, thronged with excitement-seekers and the tragic defendants. One does not know whether the artist laughs or weeps, or both in the presence of justice.

Again on meets Claude Monet with his surface Impressionism in landscape, and Alfred Sisley, inventor of pointillism. A pot of geraniums represented by Odilon Redon has neither the form of Cézanne, nor the surface aspect of Monet.

He seems to represent an imaginative conception that does not draw upon the external aspects of things in its interpretation. Another aspect of reality that was reached out for by the French is shown in the exotic head of a woman by Toulouse-Lautrec. All of these pictures show the extent to which French artists continue to be troubled by new problems, or perhaps different aspects of the same problem. What a divergence from the decorative forms of a century before!

Among others who can be seen in this show are Fantin-Latour, Gaston La Touche, Albert André, and Gustave L'Olieseau.

At the same galleries are shown water colors by Ruel Compton Tuttle, including scenes of Venice and Paris. Mr. Tuttle has an ability to paint spaciousness, the broad squares and market places. Joseph Bennett's etchings of New York comprise the third exhibit.

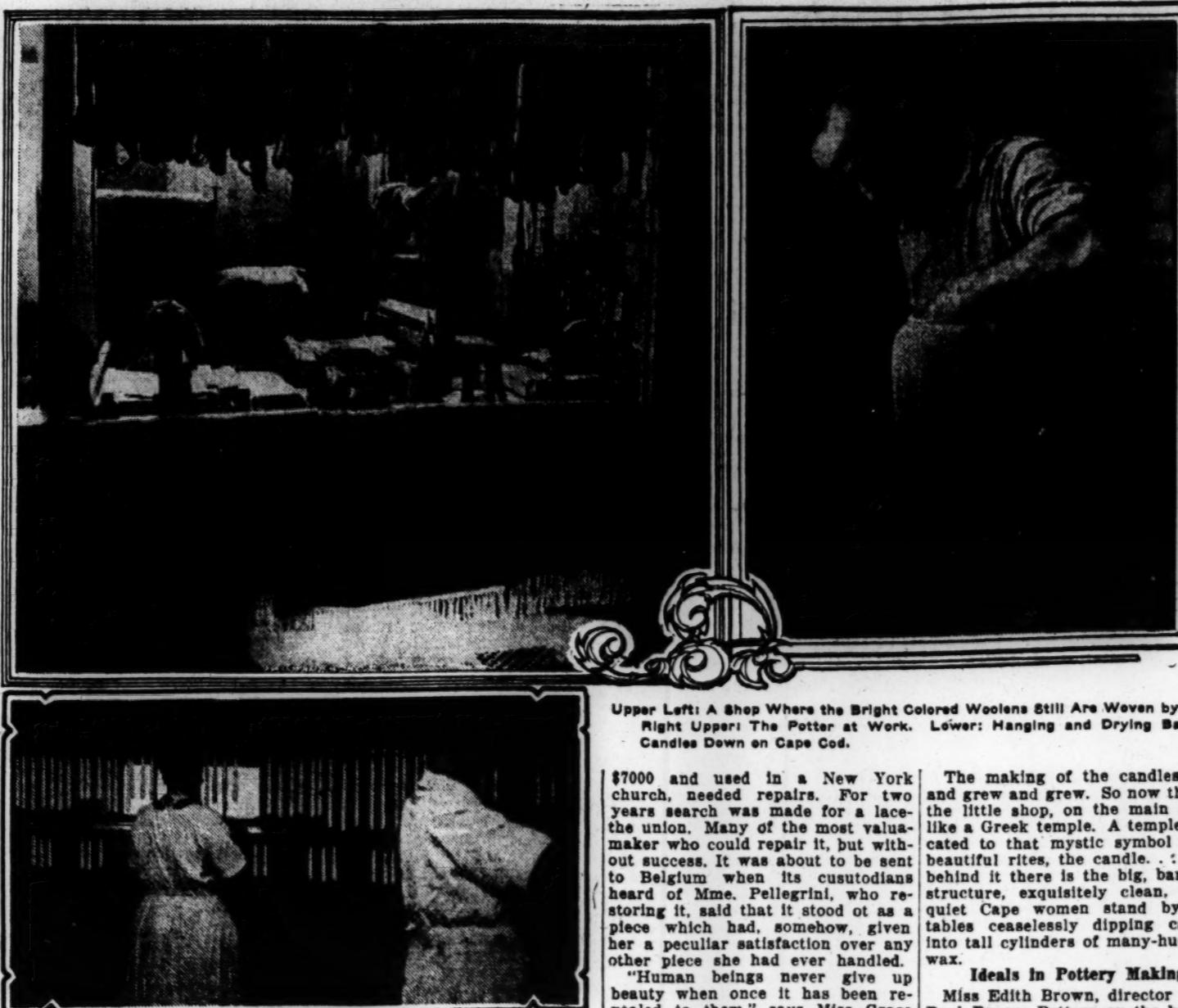
Burton Holmes

The work of two intrepid Alpinists, one an Olympic champion, skilfully that the skis seemed to be a part of the man, was the special feature of last night's travolue on "The Italian Alps" at Symphony Hall, by Burton Holmes. The subject for next Friday evening is "Along the Riviera." The work of two intrepid Alpinists, one an Olympic champion, skilfully that the skis seemed to be a part of the man, was the special feature of last night's travolue on "The Italian Alps" at Symphony Hall, by Burton Holmes. The subject for next Friday evening is "Along the Riviera."

PACKING LAWS VIOLATED

PORLTAND, Me., Feb. 28 (Special)—Charges against 20 Maine apple shippers for alleged violation of the apple grading and packing law were heard by A. M. G. Soule of the State Department of Agriculture in this city yesterday. The charges related to improper branding of the containers. In 18 of the cases penalties were imposed, ranging from \$10 to \$100.

Old Customs Stand the Test in New England



Upper Left: A Shop Where the Bright Colored Woolens Still Are Woven by Hand. Right Upper: The Potter at Work. Lower: Hanging and Drying Bayberry Candles Down on Cape Cod.

Old Crafts of New England to Be Shown in Exhibition

Quaint Processes of Candle-Dipping, Lace Work, Weaving, Basket Making, Needlework, and Other Crafts to Be Interpreted

For the first time such a thing has been done upon so comprehensive a scale, that possesses the especial flavor of New England, particularly Boston and its neighborhood, are to be assembled for public exhibition in order that people may more generally have opportunity to become familiar with the variety, the excellence of textile and decorative processes, which, in the quiet corners of New England where they are being carried on, are adding their separate lustre to the history of the older fashions in craftsmanship.

Miss Ethel Rogers Browne, director of the handwork shop at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, has arranged a "Crafts and Industries" exhibition to be held in Peabody Hall, the Union Assembly Room at 264 Boylston Street, March 5, 6, and 7, when skilled workers will be present to illustrate and explain details embraced in the various crafts in which they are masters.

For instance, workers in the same sort of needlework as was done by the great ladies of the Court in Queen Elizabeth's day. Lace was made by a woman who began practice of the peculiar manipulation of the bobbin, with a reputation in her own country for skill in her chosen art, came to America. She had no friends here, but she had high ambition, and she soon found friends who helped her to her career. For 14 years, now, Mme. Pellegrini has held the degree of Master of Arts and Crafts and for 20 years she has been with the Union. Many of the most valuable laces in the United States have passed through her hands at some time for repair. A few years ago a

years ago, decided, as she says, "to teach myself to make baskets," obtained her inspiration from the sight of an extremely crude basket brought to Deerfield, Mass., where she lived.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the sixteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Tuesday evening, March 8, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Georgia Shay, contralto.

Wednesday evening, March 9, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Gladys de Joria, pianist.

Friday afternoon, March 6 and Saturday evening, March 7, in Symphony Hall, the eighteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with a German program, as follows: "Die Intermezzi," "Wotan"; "Die Dre Pintos," Brahms' Third Symphony, Mendelssohn's Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; "Prelude to Act III of Wagner's 'Meistersinger'; 'Der Einhorn' Dance from Strauss' "Salomé".

Saturday afternoon, March 7, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison of music for two pianos.

Sunday afternoon, March 8, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Benjamin Gilgit, tenor.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the seventeenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, March 8, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, a recital by Abraham Haltovitsky, violinist.

Monday evening, March 9, in Grace Horne's Gallery, Alfred Foster will give a costume sketch.

Tuesday evening, March 10, in Peabody Hall, a third recital by Alexander Brathovsky, pianist.

Wednesday evening, March 11, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Gulomar Novas, pianist.

Thursday evening, March 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Ethel Leginska, pianist, and the New York String Quartet.

Saturday afternoon, March 15, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the National Polish Symphony Orchestra, Stanislaw Namyslofski, conductor.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a concert of music for two pianos by Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

Sunday afternoon, March 15, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Dunstine Giannini.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the eighteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Ethel Leginska as guest conductor.

Mrs. Gertrude Ashley who, some 30

Boston Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, March 1, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Marie Jérémie.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the sixteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Tuesday evening, March 3, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Georgia Shay, contralto.

Wednesday evening, March 4, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Gladys de Joria, pianist.

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WORLD METHODISM VOTING ON AMERICAN UNIFICATION

First Ballot, Cast in India at Bengal Conference, Indorses Proposed Union of Two Branches—North Declared Favorable With South Doubtful

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—World-wide voting is now proceeding on unification of the two great wings of American Methodism. The first ballot was recently cast in India, where the Bengal conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted unanimously for the union. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, voting begins with its Cuban conference, which opened yesterday in Havana.

"I think that without any question this is the largest union numerically that has ever come within sight of accomplishment in Protestantism," the Rev. Dr. Shaler Mathews said in an interview.

Dr. Mathews, who is dean of the divinity school at the University of Chicago, and formerly president of the federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, added that the period of disintegration among Protestant churches had come to an end, the reintegration process was beginning.

Reports of the balloting in the Methodist Episcopal Church are being received here by the Rev. R. J. Wade, secretary of the General Conference of this church. In addition to Bengal, he stated that the Chilean conference meeting at Concepcion, the North Andes mission meeting at

Lima, Peru, and the Mexico conference meeting at Mexico City, have all voted unanimously for unification, while three Negro conferences—upper Mississippi, Florida and south Florida—have also approved. The first large white conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin to vote next week in New Jersey and Kansas.

The outcome so far as the northern Methodists are concerned is regarded as a foregone conclusion in favor of unification according to the view held at national headquarters here, which is largely guided by the almost unanimous decision of the last General Conference. In the South, however, the result is in doubt.

Inquiry made by the bureau of headquarters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Nashville, Tenn., brought the information that the outcome very probably cannot be held until the final conference in December. It is regarded as likely that the vote will be very close. A three-fourths vote is necessary.

One-third of the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, numbering about 130, will vote by May 1, the bulk of the rest in September and October.

Progress in the Churches

More than 100 delegates have thus far been appointed by the Protestant denominations of the United States to represent them at the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, from Aug. 19 to Aug. 30. There will be 150 American representatives. Delegates will also be present from the churches of England, the Protestant churches of the Continent of Europe, the Eastern Orthodox churches and independent churches in Asia and Africa. The United Lutheran Church in America has just voted adhesion to the conference.

The commissions appointed by the American churches more than a year ago to study the possibilities of union will be discussed at Stockholm. Handbooks in their reports, and reports on these same subjects have been completed also by the British and European sections. The conference will not discuss questions of doctrine. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the American section, emphasizes in a special bulletin to all the churches concerned. It is to be a free conference for mutual benefit, he said, a conference only, with no authority to bind any of its constituent bodies. The international committee will meet on June 18, as the guest of the Lord Bishop of Winchester at Farnham Castle, Surrey, England.

♦ ♦ ♦

The shortage of clergy and decrease of members is causing grave concern in the Church of England. Presbendarian E. N. Sharpe reports that there are 5000 fewer clergymen in England today than there were 20 years ago, and that the number of candidates for ordination is considerably below the prewar figure. It is estimated that in London there are about 440,000 lapsed communicants. The number of boys and girls in Bible classes shows a decrease of over 16,000 in 10 years, and the number of children in Sunday schools has fallen by 65,676.

♦ ♦ ♦

The fifth interdenominational pastoral conference promoted by the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif., was held recently. Samuel Angus of Sydney, Australia, was among the speakers.

♦ ♦ ♦

The proposed organic union of the national Presbyterian and Congregational churches was discussed in Cleveland at a meeting attended by the national commissions, and a committee of local pastors and laymen representing the two churches. Plans decided upon will be reported back to their national assemblies for a final decision.

♦ ♦ ♦

The question of the status of military chaplains is to be studied by a special committee appointed by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches. The possibility of providing chaplaincy service for the army and navy without incorporating the chaplains in the military system and giving them military rank, is to be considered.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dates of conferences of the Evangelical Church in the United States and several foreign countries during the coming year have been fixed by the board of bishops, meeting in Reading. The denomination has 31 annual conferences in the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia. The number was somewhat larger at the time the merger with the United Evangelicals was consummated in 1921, but since then several consolidations have taken place.

The Evangelical Church, reports show, now has 2328 ministers and

The Earl of Oxford (Mr. Asquith) has promised to deliver the Essex Hall Lecture in June, when will be celebrated the centenary of the Unitarian Association in Great Britain and America.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Protestant Episcopal Church will open its forty-eighth triennial general convention in New Orleans on Oct. 7. The sessions will last three weeks.

♦ ♦ ♦

Newton Theological Institution, Newton Center, Mass., will celebrate its centenary this summer.

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The season's high colors—pervenche blue, ashes of roses, Chile, rougette, carmel, Cicada green and the ever-popular navy blue and black, in styles ranging all the way from semi-sports to dress wear; sizes 36 to 44.

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Exquisite workmanship (in many cases entirely by hand) enhances the intrinsic beauty of such fabrics as georgette and crepe de Chine in a variety of delightfully new printed, embroidered, tucked, plaited and beaded styles, as well as swagger tailored things in novelty woolen weaves from the looms of Rodier and other masters; sizes 6 to 17.

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(Second Floor)

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One model has novel fluting in circles and soutache braid sewn in Roman stripes for trimming, with the same on the Hat of straw and fabric.

Another has a vest of contrasting color, fastening, with bright mother of pearl buttons, down the center front, which is satin-ribbon bound. The Hat is made to match. Two other models in light colors have black cut-out banding for trimming, and Hat likewise ornamented.

Handwork further qualifies these lovely things.

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(Second Floor)

RADIO

Station WBZ Will Radiocast Another Educational Series

Three New Courses to Be Given in Conjunction With University Extension Work

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special)—In keeping with its plan of educational promotions and continuing the University Extension courses by radio started last year by the Westinghouse Radio Station WBZ, three new courses have been added to the series which will be offered to listeners-in of the Westinghouse transmitting station. The new courses which will begin next month will be radiocast from the Herald Traveler-Westinghouse studio, Hotel Brunswick of WBZ.

The courses which will be radio-cast are: Chief English writers of our day, French, and business methods. The first lecturer in the courses in the order named will be Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Rogers is a lecturer at the Sargent School of Physical Education in Cambridge, France School of Expression and is a member of the University Extension faculty.

Capt. André Morize, who will lecture in the French course, is professor of French literature at Harvard University. He was a captain in the French Army during the World War and a member of the French Military Commission to this country. Born and educated in France, he is a graduate of one of the leading French universities. Professor Morize has lectured extensively throughout the United States and recently completed a speaking tour in the west. A similar course in French has been radiocast over WBZ recently by Professor Morize which was well received.

The course in French, which will be given by Professor Morize, will head the new series. The first lecture will be given Wednesday, March 4, at 7:30 p. m. The other two courses which make up the series will not begin until the following week. Chief English writers of our day will be presented by Professor Rogers, Monday, March 9, and the course in business psychology by Professor Merry will start Wednesday, March 11. The courses will consist of a series of eight lectures each and will last for one-half hour. They will start at 7:30 o'clock, and will be held on the same evening each week until completion.

The three lecturers are well qualified to present their respective courses, each having achieved an enviable reputation in their professions. Professor Rogers is already well known to admirers of the Westinghouse Station WBZ for his course in modern American literature sent

ST. LOUIS RADIOPCAST

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be radiocast March 8 by station KFQA, the Principia, St. Louis, 261 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., central standard time.

The Northern Heavens for March Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

Thousands of spiral nebulae besides that in Andromeda flock the sky, and if they are all "island universes" on the sea of space, how fascinating is the conception to the imagination! Now Dr. Hubble brings forward studies tending to support this idea, and finds indications of unparalleled distance. The basis of his reasoning is not new. He has been able to utilize the discovery of certain variables, made possible by the 100-inch Mount Wilson reflector, the largest telescope in the world. Photographs taken with this most powerful instrument, resolved the apparent nebulosity at the edges of the spiral into individual stars, some of which Dr. Hubble found fluctuating in brightness after the manner of Cepheid variables. Using the known relation existing between the period and luminosity of such variables, the true brightness could be inferred. Comparing this value with the apparent brightness as shown on the photographs gives the distance at about 1,000,000 light years. The result depends on the periods or cycles of variations derived from about a dozen stars. Dr. Hubble has applied the same method also to the magnificent spiral in the adjacent constellation Triangulum. The distance derived is of the same order as for the Andromeda spiral, nearly 1,000,000 light years away!

The limits of the universe are thus the scope of our vision are thus pushed back at least four times the bounds of our own system of stars outlined by the Milky Way. On any clear night, when Andromeda is not too low on the horizon, the nebula is visible to the naked eye. It looks like a mere wisp of cloud, and is sometimes mistaken for a comet. That we are gazing on an independent system, a universe similar to our own, though in truth not so large, presents a stupendous thought.

The Andromeda nebula is of spiral form. It exhibits a discord shape, analogous to that of our galactic system of stars. Moreover, the spectroscopic has given evidence of its stellar composition like our galaxy.

can Association for the Advancement of Science, for the best paper delivered at the recent meeting at Washington. The other half of the prize went to an investigator of certain parasitic protozoa which infect white ants. Thus, the great and the minute were equally honored.

The only other object approximating the distance of these two spirals in Andromeda and Triangulum is the star cloud, called N.G.C. 6822, which is located in the constellation Sagittarius. Neither this nor the Great Nebula in Andromeda can equal our galactic system. The size of the Andromeda Nebula as seen in the sky is about four diameters of the moon. Therefore the measure of this "island-universe" is spanned by about 40,000 light years. Since the Milky Way, the great boundary of our universe, is 200,000 light years across, it will be seen how far even this magnificent structure falls short of our galaxy. Hence, if any of the multitudinous stars of the Andromeda Nebula possess worlds and astronomical observers, probably our own galactic congeries of countless blazing suns is one of the wonders in their sky—a giant universe at a distance of 1,000,000 light years.

The Constellations

All the splendid winter constellations are now flocked in the west, preparatory to taking their leave for the season. Orion with stately tread is about to plunge beneath the horizon. His companions, Canis Major and Lepus, are in close attendance. The star Procyon, or the Fore-Dog, so-called because it rises in advance of Sirius, now daubles behind. Taurus, the giant Bull with horns toward the Twins, also lingers on the horizon. In the northwest are the notable figures of Auriga and Perseus. Aries, Triangulum, and Andromeda have nearly departed. It is possible to pick up the Great Nebula in Andromeda earlier in the evening before it has set. A field glass or opera glass will prove a valuable aid in this identification.

The planet Mercury is in superior conjunction with the sun on March 5. Being beyond the sun it is quite invisible at present. On March 31 it attains its greatest eastern elongation from the sun. For a week or

more before and after this date it should be seen after sunset, shining brightly in the west. A field glass will be of material assistance in locating the planet in a brightish sky.

Mars is rapidly approaching the Pleiades, which it passes this month as it moves along the ecliptic. The motion of Mars is so rapid that it will be interesting to note its change of position from night to night. Saturn now follows Virgo in rising. It shines with a more or less steady light of yellow hue. Jupiter and Venus are morning stars; the latter approaching the dazzling sun and obscuring parts of the sun. Uranus also is approaching superior conjunction with the sun. Neptune, though well placed for observation as shown by the accompanying map, is a telescopic object.

On March 21 at 3:13 a. m. Greenwich time, the sun enters the sign of Aries, and spring, as shown by the calendar, will then begin.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Austrian Side

Austria in Dissolution, by Stephen Count Burian. London: Ernest Benn. 28s. net.

WHILE a number of books on the central powers in the World War have emanated from Germany, the output from Austria has been singularly small. The writer of "Austria in Dissolution" directed the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy twice in the war period, and was closely concerned in the effort to prevent the entry of both Italy and America into the war.

How little Austria-Hungary actually counted in the political and war councils of those years is the rest of Europe quickly learned to recognize. Count Burian's book brings this fact more clearly into view than perhaps any previous effort of the kind has done. A gigantic, unwieldy, undependable machine, without one articulate voice or clearly defined policy, becoming more and more, as time went on, the vassal of Germany—such was Austria-Hungary.

Financially, a country which had been making debts at the rate of £40,000 a day for several years was hardly in a position to carry on an exhaustive war. Internally held together by walls already too thin, it gathered, while scarcely surving the first sign of allied supremacy, what heart had Austria-Hungary in a war for which Germany had long been planning and preparing?

Only little of this does Count Burian divulge—indeed, of much of it he would seem to be quite innocent—but enough to show how far more urgently, after the first recognition of failure, did his country desire peace than did its ally.

Count Burian maintains that, from the first, all Austria-Hungary deserved was to settle matters with Serbia, without any interference from the rest of Europe. He alludes to the affair at Sarajevo as though it added but another item to the list of Serbia's crimes against the Dual Monarchy. The policy of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans, the annexa-

tion of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the continued refusal to allow Serbia a seaport, the invitation in 1913 to Italy to make war upon Serbia, all of which are now matters of history, are ignored. So also is the fact that since 1910, Austria-Hungary under successive governments had been adding extensively to her naval and heavy artillery equipment under the noses of the Slavs, whom she governed against their will.

And if the past relations of Austria with Serbia had made for war, how much more had those with Italy. With vast Irredentist tracts of country facing her across the Adriatic, with the memory of Austrian domination in her northern states, it seems strange that Count Burian should regard with such pain the failure of the Triple Alliance to work, at the crucial moment, for the central powers, and the final entrance of Italy into the war on the other side. Count Burian never belittled the importance of keeping Italy neutral, if she could not be persuaded to join her allies, and after her defection we see that the dominant object of his policy was to terminate the war. Austria-Hungary had indeed every reason to desire peace, for the world conflict, into which she had been lured by German ambition, was far too costly and dangerous a gamble to attract her.

We see in these pages on the one side the Dual Monarchy, which, in a year, seemed that only an early peace could avert complete disaster, and on the other side Germany, for whom serious internal problems did not, as yet, exist—Germany, who was not "cracking in all her joints," and who had still enormous confidence in her military supremacy. To keep America out of the war now became for Count Burian a far more vital necessity than had been his earlier efforts in the case of Italy.

While the moral side of the question seems to have entirely eluded him, while he observes with surprise

America in on the side of the Allies. Until it did do so, he hoped, and himself made every effort possible, to claim President Wilson's good offices as an intermediary. But the political arguments of Austria-Hungary had ceased to be heard above the clamor. "Germany," in the words of Count Burian, "was fighting, not for her existence, but for her position as a world power," and Austria, already in dissolution, must follow at her heels.

E.P.H.

NEW ENGLAND NOVELIST



William Dudley Pelley, Author of "Drag" (Little Brown).

The Red Prince's Memoirs

Aus meinem Leben, von Alexander von Hohenlohe. Mit 12 Bildtafeln. Verlag Frankfurter Societäts-Druckerei G. m. b. H. Frankfurter a. M. Gehunden 10m.

THE "Red Prince," by which nickname Alexander, son of Prince Chlodwig Hohenlohe, Bismarck's successor in the Chancellorship of the German Empire, used to be called on account of his liberal views and his lack of prejudice, has left a remarkable volume of memoirs. In soberly printed and yet a critical manner the author gives his personal reminiscences and observations chiefly of the time when his father was Governor of Alsace-Lorraine and Imperial Chancellor. A great many interesting personalities who played a part in political life or in society cross the stage successfully.

As the offspring of a princely house with manifold international relations, and as the trusted co-operator and personal aide-de-camp of his father, Prince Alexander had special opportunities of getting a deep insight into the political and social intrigues at the Court of Emperor William II. His criticisms may well-known statesmen very openly and freely and talks about the various abuses which at an early stage made him distrust the future development of the German Empire and foresee the impending catastrophe.

Of course, he knew the Kaiser intimately, and his memoirs throw strong light on the character and actions of this monarch, who, according to Prince Hohenlohe, became the most fatal factor in the undoing of the German Empire. The chapters in which the Prince treats of the Alsatian problem and speaks about his personal experiences in Alsace-Lorraine are extremely interesting. These political chapters are interspersed with amusing episodes from his student years at Göttingen, his travels in Russia, and many memorable events in the life of the Hohenlohe family.

War and Peace

The crowning chapter of the book is the last, which contains Prince Hohenlohe's ideas on war and peace. It is a well-known fact that during the war Prince Alexander had to suffer innumerable molestations and persecutions on account of his "pacifist" and "democratic" ideas. In his memoirs he declares that in the strict sense of the word he never was either pacifist or democrat. When at the beginning of the twentieth century he was elected a member of the Reichstag, he first joined the Conservative Party and later on became one of the few independent members who did not belong to any political party at all. As to his so-called "republicanism," he is very much of Pope's opinion, expressed in the oft-quoted lines:

On terms of government let fools contend; the best administrators are the best.

Men, not measures, are the important factor in his eyes. His observation, however, that circumstances sometimes enthrone a man not endowed with the virtues of a monarch, made him wish to protect the German people from such a danger. How a nation can be so protected and whether this protection can be found only in a democratic republic was a problem he did not pretend to be able to solve. Yet he believed it to be of decisive importance that a nation should have the right to decide for

itself whether it wants peace or war, instead of putting the decision with regard to the fate of millions into the hands of a single person. If such is "democracy," the Prince did not mind being called a democrat.

His "Pacifist" Ideas

As to his "pacifist" ideas, he declares that he never did regard it as an offense or a calamity to be labeled a pacifist, but that, as a matter of fact, he only considered those persons worthy of that name of honor who already before the war were not only convinced of its injuriosness, but also believed in the possibility of avoiding it; who had the courage to proclaim their opinions and to demand that war should be abolished, and who, if provoked, did not shrink from it. He thought it a presumption to claim to be considered a pacifist, for as late as the year 1914 he had continued to believe war to be an unavoidable evil and the only means to solve certain conflicts between nations.

When the war broke out, the Prince happened to be in Switzerland, and, being exempt from military duty on account of his age, he stayed on, as he soon noticed that it would be easier to remain unblooded in a neutral country than in Germany. But when during the last years of the war, the blunders of the military and political leaders of the German Nation, their lack of understanding of the mentality of their adversaries, became more and more evident, and every German who had not lost the faculty of thinking reasonably could not help seeing that the unhappy German people were being driven into the abyss, Prince Hohenlohe spoke out through a Swiss newspaper. He never repeated having chosen this way, and in spite of the censures showing down upon him from every side, he only regretted not having spoken earlier.

From this time onward he believed it axiomatic that war can never be a solution of international conflicts, for a peace brought about by sheer force will only engender new wars. In Prince Hohenlohe's eyes, the only way of saving Europe and her civilization appeared to be the foundation of the United States of Europe, which would, of course, have to include Great Britain and Ireland.

But the Prince also saw clearly that a lasting peace cannot be assured unless a new attitude is assumed by the nations of the world. He believed it to be the task of the press to propagate this attitude. Surely Anatole France was right when he said: "Humanity is like an army marching up a mountain pass; the vanguard has already reached the top and can see the first dawn of a bright morning, whereas the rest is still struggling on in darkness."

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Of Symphonized-Syncopation

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Feb. 10
THE other day an English schoolboy described a fugue as "what you get in a room full of people when all the windows and doors are shut." Although this definition was aimed at another and shorter word, its appositeness has given much joy to musicians. As a professional journal says truly enough, there are quite a lot of fugues that might be spelt one way just as well as the other. Stuffiness, of course, is not confined to fugues; there are periods when it seems to pervade the whole of musical art. But let some bold composer open the windows to fresh musical thought and at once there is an outcry . . .

At the present time, however, the difficulty is not so much to restrain ourselves from opening windows as to keep them from taking the roof off. And now come the exponents of ragtime, jazz and symphonized syncopation, all determined to do their bit in freshening up the musical atmosphere of our staid and stodgy concert halls. The process has actually begun. On two occasions in January, the Savoy-Orpheans the Savoy-Havana Band and the Boston Augmented Orchestra, assisted by The Savoy-Havana Band and The Boston Orchestra, marched in the very citadel of serious music in London—Queen's Hall—and gave a "public concert of syncopated music." Candor compels us to admission that a very large public followed them. At the second concert the only empty seats were those of certain musical critics who had been at the first.

Improved Programs

Some people believe, not without justification, that the most attractive features of all modern art movements are those nice exciting manifestations which invariably arouse one's highest hopes, even if later the literary critics do only bring forth an absurd little mouse. Jazz, using that word in a comprehensive sense, also has its preachers. Here again, the way one has to admit that the gaily-decorated program of the Savoy-Orpheans was in every respect a more entertaining document than those wretched "analytical notes" which one buys at ordinary concerts to find out the names of the pieces. The brisk, syncopated literary style of its "Quick History of modern dance music was a determined effort in the direction of brighter concert music."

Most of us already know by heart everything said for or against jazz by musical critics. What have these cynical syncopators to say for themselves? Apparently it all began with ragtime, which, we are told, "ripped to shreds the sentimentality of the song which preceded it." Next, in order of evolution, came jazz proper—if that is the right adjective!—jazz—sheer joy and expression in music; music which can hardly be whistled and never sung, music which you can't even give voice to that love of life which is in every one, but is so constantly unexpressed. Jazz lets no one stand still. Its melody and its rhythm are infallibly compelling."

"Syncopated-Syncopation"

Perhaps this paragraph explains why the "soloists" of music object to jazz. To them there is something undignified, almost, indeed, a savor of impropriety, in hearing their love of life expressed through banjos, saxophones, soupsophones, sarusophones and such barbaric whatnots. And while admitting that a lot may be said for music which abolishes singers, they prefer to stand still and whistle with the proud.

The latest and most alarming phase is called syncopated-synco-pation. This, it seems, is an entirely new musical development. It is syncopated-synco-pated music today is specifically written for the orchestra, and it has acquired new forms of expression, as related to and compared with ragtime or the old jazz." It, too, is the musical expression of the gaiety, the liveliness and the rhythmic power of our lives. To say that it is enthusiastic disorganization of music is rubbish."

But perhaps the most interesting part of this jazz manifesto is that which carries the war into the enemies' camp. "Only a small percentage of the people who support the 'arty' arts really enjoy them. If there must be snobbery about the arts, let us snobs about the lively and amusing arts. It will repay many times more than the exalted sense of superiority with which we strive to cloak ourselves as compensation for the deadly hours of boredom we spend with some of the 'arty' or fake arts. At many concerts, most opera, some classic dances and nearly all pageants, the spectators are suffering, and burning incense before the altar of the 'arty' arts. Must dullness be the hallmark of all things worth while?"

Dull Nevertheless

Unfortunately, the present writer read this before listening to various examples of syncopated-synco-pation, some of which seemed to prove that dullness can be the hallmark of things not at all worth while—such as "Fragments of the New World."

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Symphony; With an Orchestration of Chromatic Lighting." But let us be duly grateful to these composers from the underworld of music who have rediscovered the appeal of two elements often strangely neglected by overeducated musicians—rhythm and color. Again they have reminded us that the musical atmosphere of our own cities and our houses might be less close if only composers would encourage in themselves and their listeners a keener sense of musical humor. At present, their jokes are too often of the unconscious variety. Mr. Clive Bell has pointed out that, as Racine, Moliere and Boileau gave an easier and less professional gift to French literature by conforming to the tastes and prejudices of the polite society of their time, so the inventors of jazz went to "La Bonne Compagnie" they found in the lounges of great hotels, or transatlantic liners, in "wagons-lits," in music halls, and in expensive motorcars and restaurants. But even cultured composers have sharp ears. They will take syncopated-

syncopation and exploit its possibilities—especially on the harmonic side, scarcely touched as yet—beyond the ken of those who stumbled on a good thing and now obviously do not know what to do with it.

The other day some original jazz, "written by a musician of high rank," and played in a London studio by a pianist whose reputation is world-wide, caused Mr. Robin H. Kelley to write: "In my own mind I have no doubt that the pianist and composer of this music that I heard at the opening of a new era, the compositions are of a kind of twentieth-century Chopin. They have the rhythm in all its delicacy, the charm, the melodic impulse of a latter-day Chopin, a post-war Chopin that is; they are superb piano music, and they are scored for what we call so stupidly a jazz band. After the Gershwin 'Rhapsody in Blue,' these pieces—I heard seven—are the first serious efforts to bring jazz into line."

Jazz will soon be out-jazzed. And what better compliment can the serious musician pay the joyous jazzier?

The Question of Program Music

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Feb. 2

WEATHER program music will survive is a question not easily answered. Speaking generally, of course modern music seems to be quite opposed to program music; but appearances are sometimes deceptive. For the most part, compositions which are considered to be modern are equally as good as the old. Take, for instance, Francis Poulen's "Promenades" which aims at expressing all kinds of movements, or Arthur Honegger's "Picnic 231," already famous by its numerous performances. Those evidently resemble in some respects the program music of the past.

Now the question is whether we have to consider these pieces as program music of the future, and whether this kind of music has fulfilled its possibilities. For music, like Schubert and his followers, but also Stravinsky, though in another sense, aim at detaching music from literary purposes and at giving us only pure music. All that is contrapuntal in texture obviously contradicts what is programmatic.

From which it may be concluded that it is impossible to answer the question posed. Of course, there is a kind of program music which may be regarded as derived. Part of Richard Strauss' "Promenades" was certainly to appear, if they have not gone already, but there are others like "Till Eulenspiegel" which still preserve their freshness.

Musical Substance Determines

Looking for the cause of this phenomenon, we find that it is the very substance of music which, with or without any program, decides its fate. Substance, however, is not only what the layman calls "poetry"; it is instrumental and coloristic ideas which remain fresh and alive, provided they do not overshadow the essentials of the piece.

If some tone poems by Richard Strauss have not lost their musical value, certainly all that has gone or destined to go. This is the same case with E. N. von Reznicek's tone poems, one of which was performed at the latest concert of the Berlin Staatsoper, conducted by Erich Kleiber. This musical picture bears the title of Schlemihl, a name invented by the poet Adalbert Stifter. The tone poet pretends that his composition is nothing to do with this play. Reznicek's tone poems, one of which was performed at the latest concert of the Berlin Staatsoper, conducted by Erich Kleiber. This musical picture bears the title of Schlemihl, a name invented by the poet Adalbert Stifter. The tone poet pretends that his composition is nothing to do with this play. Reznicek's tone poems, one of which was performed at the latest concert of the Berlin Staatsoper, conducted by Erich Kleiber. This musical picture bears the title of Schlemihl, a name invented by the poet Adalbert Stifter. 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THE HOME FORUM

Vagancy and Literature

THE other day I was told of one of our modern authors who has (so it was said) cut himself off from the conveniences and annoyances of our modern civilization and gone to some outlandish foreign place in search of local color for his next novel. The information brought to memory several instances of men who had done something similar without the apparent purpose of becoming authors, the stories of whose wanderings when put in print made delightful reading. From that my thoughts wandered out on an excursion of their own to find the vagrant literature. Did not Herodotus travel many miles farther to seek material for his history? And not good Ben Jonson foot it over the flints from Westminster to Cambridge, thence to Stratford, and roamed to suit his fancy in the south of England, meeting many jolly good fellows who furnished him with lively and lovely conversation grist for his mill? Did not that beloved vagabond, Oliver Goldsmith, foot it over the countryside and work out a view of human life that emerged in "The Vicar of Wakefield"? Joseph Conrad traverses oceans as a means to lifting the veil on the mysterious and perfumed East? Did not but there! I must make my selections.

I shall begin with Goldsmith, because he is one of the most conspicuous examples. He kept no accurate record of his travels, but he has been tracked from place to place by his letters. "Whenever," he says, "I approached a peasant's house toward night-fall, I played at it for my most innocent amusement that provided not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day." To Paris, to Switzerland, thence over the Alps to Italy seeing Florence, Verona, Mantua, and Milan, and finally back to England. His poem, "The Traveller," is the fruit of these wanderings.

The impressive thing, I think, is the production of that immortal novel, "The Vicar of Wakefield." How comes it that the author who had moved between garret and tavern; between bachelor's lodgings and clubs, should have written so correctly and characteristically of the English home? Where had he seen all this gentle wisdom, this consideration and respect, this mirth and moving sorrow and ineffable sanctity which he distilled into his domestic picture? We may search in vain for a representation of domestic life so minute and faithful. Its perfection approaches the accuracy and beauty of a Dutch picture. Again and again in the story there are strokes of vividness and naturalness that fling tendrils round the reader's heart, and make him think the pictures that led this author to his wanderings, and inspired his pen to write such a prose-idyl. We look at the quiet beauty and exquisite loveliness of the heart's true home against a background of vagrancy.

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cloud," it is the power of appreciation that apprehends them. The arrest is an invisible but vital one. They meet men on the common human level, and the responses and reactions they receive are undisguised and natural. While their reports and descriptions give us many a vicarious holiday in the country, they also induce us into the Temple of Humanity. J. M.

The Last Stage Coach
(Maine—1911)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
To ride twelve miles took two long hours or over.
But roads were fringed with fern and sweet with clover.

The roads so dry with dust and deep with sand
Led through the sweetest woods in all the land,

And four strong horses (were there four or eight?)
Just ambled easily—and we were late.

That coach was pictured o'er with quaint designs
And built on old-time standard stage coach lines:

The driver perched aloft, and in the back
The trunks were loaded in a bulging rack.

So, velvet-cushioned through the woods of Maine
We drove on roads no stage will touch again,

And we dreamed back a hundred years ago
When people dressed like portraits traveled so.

That stage is now stored carefully away
With precious relics of a former day,
But of the relics which I keep with me
There's nothing quainter than that memory.

Marion Steward.

The Setting of Hardy's Scenes

The birthplace of Thomas Hardy, an unpretentious low cottage thatched in the beautiful Dorset way, lies in an almost secret and very tiny village. Lower Bockhampton a mile and a half east of Dorchester, and completely overhung by it, don't you see a shadowy spectral object, something like a bow, which likewise beset the chasm? You do? Well!—that shadowy, spectral object is the celebrated Devil's Bridge!

You see a modern bridge, beseizing a deep chasm or cleft to the south-east, over it lies the point to Pont Errwyd. That, however, is not the Devil's Bridge—but about twenty feet below that bridge, and completely overhung by it, don't you see a shadowy spectral object, something like a bow, which likewise beset the chasm? You do?

Well!—that shadowy, spectral object is the celebrated Devil's Bridge!

In Hardy's style his photographic and artistic power blend beautifully; he transmogrified and transformed his scenes and persons. Consider the passage:

"There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise the wind on the heath."

The reader feels the burgeoning beauty of those words; it is as though something were struggling through the prose; the beauty and music of it answer the craving within us, the deep longing to picture the freedom of moorland and fresh air.

What of that wandering waif of the streets, Francis Thompson? One thinks of him ambling along; his fish basket slung over his shoulder; with Eschylus in one-pocket and Blake in the other, and often hungry. And of all men this waif of the world finds London: not a City of Dreadful Night, but discovers a shining Jacob's Ladder touching earth, Charing Cross, and a Choir of Angels in his musical wings! Jean Paul Richter has of his friend a passage:

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"There's night and day, brother,

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

To the thoughtful student of affairs there is much of actual interest in the recently published report of the Russell Sage Foundation's department of industrial studies dealing with its investigation into labor problems in the mines and mills of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. As news values are measured, perhaps the facts stated and the conditions which are shown to exist in those industries generally regarded as competitive were not such as to warrant the allotting of a great deal of space to a display of the findings and conclusions reached. But sometimes the casual reader is not rightly guided by the judgment, or lack of judgment, of the newspapers. Possibly the important feature of a news item is occasionally concealed either by inadvertence or by intention.

For several years, or since 1916 to be exact, the workings of the Colorado company referred to have operated, nominally at least, under what is known as the Rockefeller plan. This plan provides, as has been previously explained, for employee representation. That is, it is agreed that through its application the workers shall have a voice in conferences at which are discussed all matters affecting working conditions and wages. As far as the public has known, this plan has been followed. It is generally agreed that since its adoption general conditions of employment have improved and somewhat more satisfactory wage scales have prevailed. But after a study of the actual conditions extending over a period of five years, the investigators representing the Russell Sage Foundation find that neither the employers nor the employees in this great industrial enterprise actually fix the wages paid. These are controlled to such an extent by the United States Steel Corporation as to interfere seriously with the operation of the Rockefeller plan, so called, and at the same time to limit the development of that plan to its logical usefulness.

The pertinent query is as to the reasonableness of an economic system which makes it possible for one powerful industry, which has virtually monopolized the market for the particular product which it manufactures, to control, in effect, the destinies, or at least the welfare, of thousands of men and their families halfway across a continent. It is pointed out that the Colorado company produces only about 2 per cent of the commercial steel sold in competition with the product of the United States Steel Corporation. But does this disparity of quantity output preclude the assertion of industrial independence by the employees of the smaller concern? By what right, other than that of a monopolist, does the larger company dictate the vital policies of a less powerful competitor?

It is a well-known fact that the purpose in permitting the installation of the employee representation plan in the Colorado industry was to render less effective the efforts of union labor leaders to dictate to the company the terms and conditions under which it would be permitted to operate. That the operation of the plan has been beneficial to the workers, if not actually to the employers, cannot be doubted. But it is the conclusion of the investigators that these benefits have not been as great as they might have been without the admitted dictation of the company's powerful competitor. Provision is specifically made in the articles of agreement under which the representative plan was established, for the acceptance of competitors' standards as those to be followed by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company in determining wages, hours of work, and other conditions of employment. That is, the company agreed that hours of work should at no time be less favorable than the hours of work in similar operations of its competitors, and that a similarity of wage rates with competing companies should be maintained.

The complete emancipation of the worker can never be realized under such reservations as these. Concessions made from time to time temporarily satisfy or appease the wage earners, but they do not solve the vital problem of human rights involved. Until that problem is solved, and solved rightly, there will be recurrent discontent and dissatisfaction. It is not enough to say that those who toil with their hands do not know what is and what is not beneficial to them. They do know, or they are rapidly realizing this, and they are becoming more and more insistent upon their right to speak and be heard.

The day is coming, sooner or later, when this long conflict between the power of wealth and the power of industry independent of wealth will cease. In recent years there have been clearly shown the good results of cooperative welfare in some of the great manufacturing plants of the United States. In these plans there is found an exemplification of the idea of brotherhood, not crudely expressed, as may be supposed, but generously and beautifully practiced. It is by this or some similar method that the age-old conflict is to be ended, and not by those cleverly devised subterfuges which disguise, but do not conceal, selfish interest.

The new naval program of France has properly attracted a good deal of attention. It would, however, be wrong to interpret the projects which have been adopted as a challenge to any other European power. The truth is that France, which used to pride itself upon its naval strength, allowed itself to fall to a low rank. During the war its whole efforts were directed toward the strengthening of the army, and it was to the British that the task of patrolling the seas chiefly fell. The navy was neglected, and for some years after the war no attempt was made to bring it back to its former relative strength.

Its inferiority, as compared with the navies of all other great powers, has been acknowledged

freely in parliamentary debates. From 1914 to 1922 Great Britain launched 333 ships, the United States 392, Japan 121, Italy 79 and France only 31. The French Navy, it is no exaggeration to say, did not possess a single battleship of modern fighting value. This year the whole tonnage of the French Navy is put at 145,000, which is 30,000 tons less than authorized by the Washington agreements. Moreover, when it was suggested that a big battleship with up-to-date equipment should be built, it was almost unanimously conceded that France could not afford to spend 500,000,000 francs on one battleship. This is equivalent to a renunciation of the navy as hitherto conceived.

Whether from conviction or on account of financial difficulties, France prefers to build small craft, and particularly submarines, and a program of reconstruction along this line is to be spread over twenty years is planned. The day of the floating monsters of the deep on which nations have hitherto squandered such immense sums of money, appears, so far as the French are concerned, to be at an end. The building of capital ships is, to all intents and purposes, abandoned.

It is, however, a more than sufficiently unfortunate fact that France, in spite of its economic situation, should feel obliged to spend during the next twenty years 10,000,000,000 francs. Eventually its fleet will consist of 178,000 tons of battleships, 360,000 tons of cruisers and destroyers, 65,000 tons of submarines, and about 150,000 tons of special vessels such as seaplane carriers, oil tankers, mine layers, submarine supply works and floating workshops.

A considerable portion of the credits which have been demanded will be devoted to the reorganization of the French shipbuilding yards which were practically idle for eight years, and it has also been found necessary to increase the pay of the sailors and improve the conditions of their life at sea in order to attract a larger number of volunteers.

France's greatest concern is the reinforcement of the Mediterranean squadron, which is in many respects greatly inferior to the Italian fleet. What France particularly desires is to secure unmolested transport across the Mediterranean for the masses of colored African troops who already represent a large portion of France's land fighting forces, and will undoubtedly represent a still larger proportion in the near future. The construction of submarines and light craft is unrestricted by the Washington Convention. The French naval authorities take the view that a number of such vessels will be able to control the Mediterranean waters in face of virtually any opposing forces of battle-ships.

Necessity has helped to bring the French to this opinion of the ineffectiveness of huge battle-ships, but those who adopt the theory that the battleship is doomed will find additional arguments in the attitude of France, which has practically abandoned any hope of possessing a fleet which, according to the standards which prevail in other countries, could be regarded as of first-class importance. It may well be that France will not be a pin the worse for this renunciation, and the question is posed, less for France than for other nations, whether the enormous expenditure upon so-called capital ships is in fact justified.

In the whole history of medicine no more important victory for the individual rights of both doctor and patient can ever have been won than that which Dr. Walter R. Hadwen gained in the Gloucester assizes last October. This victory was recently commemorated by a mass meeting at the Queen's Hall, London, where Dr. Hadwen as the principal speaker was warmly greeted to the strains of "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" by an audience which included many members of the medical faculty, assembled to do honor to the man who had faced persecution for medical heresy.

The trial was quite fully reported in the Monitor, but for those whose attention it escaped we may briefly recapitulate the facts. Dr. Hadwen was attending a small child for a complaint that he diagnosed as minor throat affection. Not feeling any anxiety regarding this case, which he believed to be progressing quite as satisfactorily as had the child's brother and sister, whom he had treated for the same malady, he was astonished to learn one day that an inquest was being held to inquire into the cause of the child's death, that the complainant had been diagnosed by the city bacteriologist as diphtheria, and that he himself was to be committed for trial for manslaughter on the ground that his failure to prescribe antitoxin had been responsible for the child's death.

Without going into the various side issues as to whether or no the case was rightly diagnosed, which led to some extraordinary disclosures, the one outstandingly important question was this: Is it criminal neglect to refuse to administer a drug which the orthodox majority of the medical faculty holds to be remedial in certain circumstances?

The prosecution which endeavored to establish criminality had all the resources of the Crown at its disposal, and of its eleven witnesses, five were medical experts. Had they been successful in establishing their case, antitoxin, which Dr. Hadwen bluntly described in court "as poisoned horse blood," would have become part of the law of Great Britain and failure to administer it in that country would in certain circumstances lead to the trial and imprisonment of the practitioner in charge of the case.

Viewed in this way, it is easy to see how important to all lovers of medical freedom Dr. Hadwen stand really was. The medical profession itself cannot fail to benefit by his victory. For the moment the bacteriologists seem to have things their own way, but of course the time will come when their present theories will no longer be accepted.

To such an extent has the dictation from this quarter impressed itself on the medical thought, that even those who sympathized with Dr. Hadwen's position were afraid to come forward on the grounds that they would be ruined if openly

seen to be supporting him. Nevertheless there were four doctors found sufficiently independent to be willing to give evidence in support of his position and who attended the court for that purpose. But thanks to the clear answers given by the "unanswerable Hadwen," as Bernard Shaw called him, further evidence was deemed unnecessary, and the jury, after a trial lasting three days, returned a verdict in his favor. The fact is that Dr. Hadwen had done his best according to his knowledge and experience, and this was enough.

Dr. Hadwen told his Queen's Hall audience that he himself had in the past believed in vaccination until he came to do some hard thinking on the subject. His thinking processes took the form of calling a spade a spade, and rejecting completely the abracadabra of pseudo-scientific methods. Vaccination he now considers "a filthy rite." One of his arguments is that that which is based on evil can never prosper. Deliberate cruelty is an evil thing. Therefore, vivisection which involves the torture of animals cannot be a correct basis on which to found trustworthy conclusions.

While Dr. Hadwen's victory means great things for the freedom of medical thought in general, it signals a message of encouragement to all who are honestly laboring to prove that truly scientific practice has no material basis at all, but that it rests altogether upon a mental and moral foundation.

Composers casually tossing off a piece of music for publication, or filling a rush order for orchestral numbers to be used in a dramatic performance, sometimes do not expect. With the solo study which at the moment they think so trifling, or with the prelude, entr'acte, march and dances which they put through with so little premeditation, they win more applause and secure a firmer place for themselves in the public heart, they often find, than they do with things which cost them long and painstaking labor.

Here, an organist writes something he entitles andantino, and sells outright for fifteen dollars. He beholds it strike fire, and he keeps on writing. He turns out works in small forms and works in large, but never a second andantino. How much his original publisher makes out of the trifling investment in his talent, he has no idea; he only realizes that his andantino was a really great song and that he only got a "song" for it.

There, a man of the theater prepares a score to illustrate in instrumental line and color the action of a dramatized novel. He receives mere weekly wages for the time he is actually occupied with pen and ink. The play proves an international hit; and to the glad outcome, the music obviously contributes. He seeks to learn why some slight fraction of the returns does not reach him, and is given to understand two things: First, that his part in the matter ended when he delivered his manuscript; and secondly, that business is business.

The men who have lately been in Washington, endeavoring to effect changes in the copyright law, have perhaps had no particular thought for the welfare of composers. They have, however, called to notice the subject of the protection of composers' rights. They may have entertained, indeed, no better purpose than to enlarge the bounds of special privilege, which are no doubt already very broad in that law. Let their object, however, be this or that, it seems plain that the writer of music is amply looked out for, and will continue to be, if he takes care to claim at the necessary moment what is his own and uses good judgment in disposing of his artistic property. Whatever he lets go out of his hands, be it organ andantino or incidental tone pictures for a stage production, he will surrender voluntarily. In no imaginable case can he be compelled to give away that which naturally belongs to him, or to alienate that to which he has in regular order made good his title.

Editorial Notes

There is no mistaking the general tenor of the instructions with reference to liquor which have been sent to all employees of the Great Western Portland Cement Company, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., by Page Golsan, vice-president of that concern. These are under four headings, the gist of the reading matter below them being to the effect that no liquor is to be drunk by the employees of this company during work hours, that no requests shall be made for the company to pay for any liquor either on expense account or otherwise, that no employee shall offer a drink of liquor to any person during business hours, and that no employee shall partake of intoxicating drinks, day or night, on any company car. The penalty for infringements of these regulations is summary dismissal without notice. One does not have to be possessed of a phenomenal memory to recall how large a part liquor used to play in the activities of most salesmen, and to remember that the "employee"—and the "employer," too—who did not drink occasionally was somewhat of a rarity. Anti-prohibitionists may say what they like, but the facts are all turning against them.

In its report recently issued, the committee which was appointed by the Church Assembly in England at the spring session of 1923 to consider the question of pew-rents and the appropriation of sittings in churches has incorporated some significant conclusions. "We find," it reads in part, "that renting of pews is liable to militate against that sense of brotherhood, uninfluenced by class or station, which ought to prevail in every Christian congregation." Certainly a change is being wrought in the consciousness of the world, for not so many decades ago such a declaration would have been regarded as not only utterly foolish, but of so revolutionary a nature that, if put into practice, it would result in the churches being deprived of one of their main sources of income. Now we learn from this committee whose findings must be considered authoritative that entire abolition of them is the ideal to be aimed for. And who will say this ideal is not a right one?

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

By A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The most important event in domestic politics during the early days of February was the publication of the Government's proposals for the "safeguarding of industry." For the proposals mean that the extreme protectionists in the Conservative Party have been defeated and that the way is no longer open to upset Free Trade in the life of this Parliament.

Before Christmas, Mr. Baldwin had announced his intention of bringing in a new safeguarding bill. Owing to the phrasing of his remarks an outcry was raised from the Free Trade side that he intended to disregard his election pledges and introduce protection by indirect means. His actual proposals dispel that illusion. Any industry, which considers itself suffering from "exceptional" or "abnormal" competition may apply for relief, and if it can successfully run the gauntlet of investigation both by Government departments and special boards, a bill will be introduced into Parliament giving it protection for a limited and prescribed period.

It is obvious that the number of industries which can establish their case, and secure passage of a Parliamentary bill as well, must be comparatively few. The new procedure may give protection to certain small and struggling industries, but is clearly not intended to make any change in the general tariff policy of the country.

The fidelity of Great Britain to free trade in an era of rampant protectionism is often a mystery to foreign observers. The usual explanation is to the effect that the 45,000,000 inhabitants of Great Britain live in an island which is too small to provide for their needs from foreign material; that 90 per cent of them live in towns; and that, therefore, they have to buy half their food and raw materials from other countries, and this they can only do by selling their manufactures abroad.

Great Britain favors free trade because its greater industries, its financiers and its trade union leaders are convinced that it can only hope to sell its manufactures in the markets of the world by keeping its costs of production as low as possible. They believe that protection, by raising the level both of food prices and of manufacturing costs, would make it impossible for British industry to go on selling abroad what is necessary to pay for its imports of food and materials, and that while protection might benefit twenty people working on the land or in small manufactures, it would ruin 100 working-class individuals.

Protectionists, of course, contest these claims, and every generation, so the argument comes to the front, "Why not keep the home market for the home producer?" An argument which by its attractiveness regularly obtains support. But as a wily old politician once observed, "Protection in England is a good starter but a bad stayer." And so as the hour for action approaches, the city and the cotton industry of Lancashire, and the other great staples begin to bemoan themselves in protest.

As finance and commerce and the staple industries are among the main supporters of the Conservative Party, which is also the protectionist party, the agitation gradually dies down and free trade comes once more into its own. This is what happened to the great campaign of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in 1902, despite its imperial appeal. And this has been what has happened to the new campaign inaugurated by Mr. Baldwin in 1923.

Mr. Baldwin rushed so precipitately over the protectionist precipice in 1923 that his free trade followers in the north were driven to vote against him and were voted out of office. When Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, a year later, went over a "soft" precipice of his own, Mr. Baldwin gave a pledge against general protection, the sheep returned to the fold, and the Conservatives came back again. And this new safeguarding method shows that Mr. Baldwin has learned from his experience.

After the defeat of the Labor Government last November,

The Week in New York

New York, Feb. 28
Traffic for banquet dishes at the fashionable hotels in New York is now on much the same basis as that which keeps the citizens running about sometimes in the streets. Red and white lights in the corners of the dining halls, or adjacent head waiters, stations among the tables, or both give the signals, and away go the dishes, not after the waiter has solicitously made sure that the banqueteer has finished the course, but more with the grim "theirs not to reason why" of the traffic policeman. Eating, thus, has to be done by the stop-watch. The signals appear to come from a man who either has finished his dinner long before or is not hungry anyway, for rarely does the guest have time for the last plunge at his rapid-firing grapefruit. The radio, of course, as in almost every recent innovation, is responsible. The few hundred guests who merely pay for the even weight very light in the balance against the thousands who sit in the dining hall, have given instant the banquetteers "get the air." But while the radio has brought the traffic system into the dining hall, it has its compensation, for the speakers not only go "on the air" at a certain time, but also there is a time, and fortunately an early one, when they must "get off."

Apartment hunting in New York is undergoing the beginnings of simplification. Instead of the hunter having to track one down to the outskirts of the city, or even wait until it is erected, he can now step into a convenient building on Fifth or Madison avenues in the heart of the shopping district, and see an exact duplicate of the prospective apartment as it will look when such lesser details as breaking the ground and putting the necessary bricks, etc., into place, have been finished. Or, stepping off the street on a rainy day to the perpetual sunshine of the movies, with a very slight stretch of the imagination, he can see himself loitering in every room, playing cards, with his wife, in the drawing room, with almost disappearing kitchenette. The motion picture salon is off a reception room on Fifth Avenue, ready for the saleswoman to bring pictures into use should words ever fail. The exhibition apartment, representing one to be on Park Avenue, is complete even to the real blaze in the fireplace. Everything in these exhibits seems provided, in fact, except the rent.

Argentina has just given her currency a temporary root in New York. In consequence of recent high prices in that country, a shortage of currency has occurred, and instead of buying the gold and having it shipped to increase the supply, her Government has had \$10,000,000 in gold put at its disposal by a bank here and one in Boston, and ultimately, according to the understanding of the plan at present, it will raise this sum to \$20,000,000. Currency based on it will not be issued at first, and, after some time, the issuance is not relieved, it is planned to have this reserve shipped there, presumably for a more permanent enlargement of the circulation. Wall Street, of course, has grown used to aiding unruly currencies, though usually by the bookkeeping process of establishing credits on which the governments can draw, and not by holding part of the actual gold supply in its vaults here.

The seals of the mighty are being filled in increasing proportions—in numbers at least—by women. Two now hold high executive positions in New York City banks, one, Mrs. William LaMire, having charge of a department of the National City Bank, and another, Mrs. Evelyn Branch Nichols, being assistant cashier in the Eastern Exchange Bank. A \$5,000,000 corporation, the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, has for its vice-president and general manager, Mrs. E. Dillon. She is leaving her post until recently to be the first woman to receive honors in the business world, even with some minor concessions, against the strong, if gentle, spread of women. This week, however, that, too, fell. The America-Palestine steamship line signed on two women, Mrs. Bernice P. Schmitz and Miss Rebecca Adelman, to wear the star of warrant officers on the sleeves of their uniforms when they commence work tomorrow on the President Arthur. The woman's place, it seems, has come to be wherever she hangs her hat.

Pictures and playgrounds may now be had from New York upon suitable request. They are dangled, figuratively, out in front of the country at large as tempting bits which local groups may use to rouse community sentiment. The National Academy of Design, on the one hand, has just notified sixty-eight museums and art associations of their availability to receive applications from them for paintings or sketches for public exhibition which will serve as nuclei for growing collections. Sixty-five public libraries and academic societies have responded to Henni W. Range's request, buys paintings and sketches wherever it finds them available, and about twice a year awards them to suitable museums and libraries for certain periods of years. Upon the expiration of these periods the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., has the right to take them for its permanent collection, or leave them to become the property of the collections to which they have been loaned. As the program is tentatively arranged for seventy-five years ahead, with an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 to be made by persons with a very sincere feeling for their subject, there is no limit to the harvest the wide sowing may reap.

The Harmon Foundation, on the other hand, is giving help to communities to get playgrounds. It wants to buy playgrounds early and particularly the small and growing ones, to buy their playgrounds early so that the value of their land, as their growth continues, will not leave the children with nothing but the streets for playing in. The Harmon Foundation does its stimulating of local interest by contributing 10 percent of the amount given to \$200 for a suitable plot of ground of at least two acres. Where a local association also is having difficulty in raising the rest of the money on account of insufficient interest in the town, the foundation will advance as much as \$2000 and lease the plot to the association for five years, during which time the money may be raised. This year fifty-four communities are buying fields, though the interest created by the plan is better seen from the fact that more than 800 requests for help were received.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcome, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are despatched unread.

Righting Existing National Wrongs

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
The Monitor plan for future world peace will be heartily endorsed by thinking people of all civilized nations, because, by taking the profit out of war, most of the danger of future wars will be eliminated beyond a doubt. However, something more, in my opinion, is needed.

A basic fundamental of the American Government is the consent of the people to be governed. Former President Wilson called